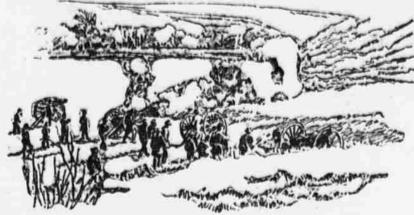
OUR LIGHT ARTILLERY.

**MARYELLOUS SHOOTING WITH THE NEW GUN AND SHEAPPEL.

Every Shot Seatters 500 Projectiles in a Haverest Come - Firing at a Mythicat Laemy and at Distances Only Estimated.

At Fort Riley, Ram, there was established in the winter of 1886-7a school of instruction for the cavalry and light artillery arms of the army. The cid military poet was enlarged at an expense of \$200,000 and was so remodelled as to make it as present one of the largest and best equipped military stations in the country. There are stationed there at this time two squadrons of cavalry and three batteries of light artillery. Four troops of the Second and Fot the Fourth artillery occupy the artillery subpost. The course of instruction laid down is theoretical and practical. The practical part of it consists of actual manocuves in the field against an assumed enemy, with an active and



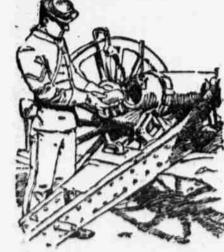
ENSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH OF PIECE IN ACTION, SHOWING SMOKE BONNET AND BURNING POWDER PLYING AHEAD OF SMOKE.

vice. The pieces in use at present are of 8.2-inch bore, and are lightly built, steel rifled guns. The breech mechanism is the same in these guns as in all modern field pieces manufactured at the Frankfort Arsenal. The shrappel is a at the Frankfort Arsenat.

projectile about 10 inches long, with a squarely turned base and a conical apex, and, to all out. ward appearances, looks like a solid shot. Its weight is 13.72 pounds when fully charged. The head of the shell is of cast iron and is screwed into a lap-welded low steel tube, which forms the outer wall of the projectile. This tube is threaded at its lower extremity to receive the base, which is also of cast iron. At the top of the conical head is inserted the brass fuse cap, which completes the projectile.

The low steel tube is weakened, to facilitate bursting, by longitudinal and transverse grooves ent upon the inside, so that when the powder





AHOWING BREECH OF GUN OPEN, IN POSITION TO RECEIVE SHRAPNEL.

of an enemy and at an elevation of 40 or 50 feet, the area covered by its fragments will be enormous, and the destruction be appalling.

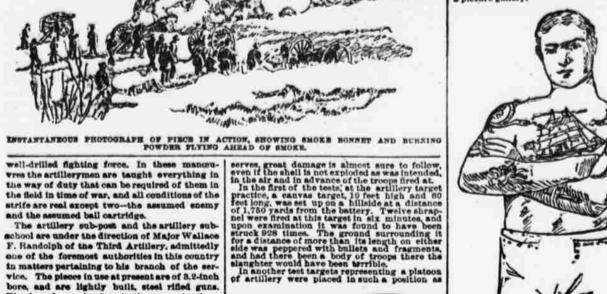
The fuse used to explode the new chrapnel is a combination for time and percussion, so that it can be made to burst at any required point in the air an its line of flight, or upon striking the chiest simed at. The percussion fuse is used principally to ascertain range. The fuse cap contains a spiral coil of very soft metal tubing, in which is a train of slow-burning composition on the outside of the brase cone is a series of small holes, following the spiral course of the leadan tube within it. These holes are graduated at regular distances to denote seconds and sixths of a second from zero to fifteen seconds.

The initial velocity of the projectile, fired with the service charge, is known. Accurate firing



A MODERN SERAPSEL SHELL DISSECTED.

is bics. giving ranges, elevation, trajectory, and time of flight of shrapped for all distances up to 4,500 yards have been made, and they are so perfect that everything seems to have been thought of in their compilation. Variations are made for accelerating wind, for retarding conditions, whatever they may be, for cross winds, and for the elevation above see level. The officers are so clevel at estimating unknown distances that the target tables show only as error of 164 pards as a maximum of miscalculation in an estimate of 4,500 yards. Therefore, saving at their command these facts.



SRAMAN WRIPP. From the fact that the sallor turns naturally

HOW JACK IS DECORATED

OF THE TATTOOED SAILOR.

All the world over the sallorman takes a

seculiar delight in tattooing himself. Jack has several religious to the test of the test of the test tooling on his skin is a thing that seems, by every right of romance and reality, to belong there. More than one bit of sentiment that might not

be traced in a rugged, weatherworn face is be-

tokened by the tattoo marks on an arm. There

never was a bluejacket satied the sons who was

devoid of sentiment, and he finds this means

the best for giving it expression. When "Jack" goes away to see and leaves "Alice" what is more appropriate than that he should have an "A" enclosed in a heart pricked into his skin? Then come the days when broken

shafts or tombetones with willows above them are in his mind, so he straightway goes and has

such an emblem placed above the heart and its

single letter. Again Jack's patriotism prompts

him to adornment, and the red stripes in the American flag admit of much in the way of

color. Not to be forgotten is the ship in which

he made his first cruise, and his broad, muscular cheet is chosen as the place for its picture. So when the man-of-warsman has replied to

every request of his heart he is likely to be quite

toward tattooing, it is but natural that no small artistic success has been achieved in its workmanahip. Aboard almost every vessel in the navy one man at least may be found who bears upon him some remarkably well executed designs, and every squadron boasts of some man matter of design has a very firm hold on the art of tattooing, and apprentices just out of the school ships often have on their skins prac-tically the same designs as those borne by men whose years of service are more than a score. To be sure time may have modified the emblems somewhat, although the ideas of each are identical. The men who do the tattooing generally possess books they have compiled themselves of almost every design known to the art, and the books of two such artists will be found to differ but slightly. The illustrations from which the seaman may choose the figure that is to be placed on his body or arm are very carefully drawn in India ink and Chinese vermilion just as they appear when picked into the skin, except that the black ink has a blue appearance when in the arm. The vermilion loses none of its brilliancy in the cess. A brownish color is obtained by mixing the two.



PAVORITE DESIGNS.

Selim Joslin Thinks He Has Killed 7,000 of the Little Animals,

is probably the greatest 'possum hunter in New Jersey. He lives near Bricksboro, Cumberland

county, and for fifty years has hunted the wily animal with the prehensile tail in the swamps of that region. He finds a ready market for the game in New York city and Philadelphia. The average price of a 'possum is \$2.50, but when one is unusually fat it will bring \$4 on sight,

Joslin is a mute, but his sense of hearing is extremely acute. Nobody knows how old he is,

but he has lived in Cumberland county and hunted 'possums a half a century, and the old

settlers say he doesn't look any older now than he did forty years ago. Nobody knows where

PORT ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 4.-Selim Joslin

The instrument used for tattooing generally consists of four needles set side by side in a stick, with their points comparatively close to-gether to insure a clean line. It is frequently worked by electricity. The electrical machine is a small affair, like a hand sewing machine, which, when attached to a storage battery, imparts a rapid vertical motion in the needles, and these, when passed along over the skin, make a clearly defined line of punctures. In making a design on the skin the picture is first drawn in outline in India ink, omitting the minor lines; then the needles are brought into use to prick hunted 'possums a half a century, and the old settlers say he doesn't look any older now than he did forty years ago. Nobody knows where the man came from. He appeared one day at Brickaboro, which is a hamlet, took up his residence in a deserted house, began to hunt' possums, and he has kept hunting them ever since. In stature he is about five feet high; his legs are very short, his arms very long, and the hair on his head and the beard on his faces cover haif his body. He keeps a dozen or more tame 'possums in his ramshackle house and uses them instead of dogs for hunting.

The season for 'possum hunting in south Jeracy opens about the middle of November, and Joslin works only on moonlight nights, when the game can be seen. He usually takes three tame 'possums with him. Two of them he carries in pockets in his coat, the other he takes in his arms. He carries no firearms, for he aims to capture the game alive, so that if it shouldn't happen to be fat he can take it home to fatten. There is a stretch of swamp land about three miles north of Heickaboro which is a resert for 'possums, and it is there that Joslin finds most of his game. His sones of husring and his sight are remarkably sharp, and when he spice a 'possum his three tame 'possums toose on it.

They run up the tree and chase the game from branch to branch until, at last finding itself cornered, it crooks its tail around a limb and dangles head down. It is at this stags that the trained 'possums show their cutensss. They crawl out on the limb and begin an assault on the tail. If it isn't quickly loosened and they find their claws ineffectual, they set to biting it. This has the desired effect. The tail unwinds, and the 'possum show their cutensss. They crawl out on the limb and begin an assault on the tail. If it isn't quickly loosened and they find their claws ineffectual, they set to biting it was the same statics as before are resorted to by the trained 'possums and house of the will creak they see to be sain as a waiting to yick it up. On a bright h along the lines. The method in use among our bluejackets is to run the needles in at a slant, but the Japanese, who are the most expert tat tooers in the world, drive the needles straight into the skin. When the main lines have been pricked until the blood shows, more ink is put on and sinks rapidly into the tiny wounds. In some cases the lines are pricked into the skin before ink has been applied. When the main before ink has been applied. When the main work is finished, the shading and other finishing touches are put on. This is where the skill of the tattooer comes into play, as many designs would not show up for half their value without the lines of shadow. All this time the blue-jacket being tattooed has undergone no small amount of discomfort, not to say positive pain, but he knows how well the things will look afterward, and he docen't mind.



JACE'S FARRWELL-OR RETURN.

The time required for the execution of the designs varies, of course, with their intricacy. The average time is about two hours. The pain of the operation itself is by no means equal to the discomfort a day or two later, when the skin discomfort a day or two later, when the skin becomes much inflamed and swellen. It is more than a week before the design begins to look anything like the pictures in the artist's book of drawings.

Abourd the cruiser Cincinnati, now at the Brooklyn Mary Yard, B. A. Whipp, a seaman, is the passessor of a very well taposed body. He

partiy that of a professional introcer who was once in the navy, is remarkably well done. Upon each shoulder is what is called an "epaulet." This is a figure formed of three five-pointed stars in red and blue placed one above the other. Red rays emanate from them, and each epaulet is circled by a large snake, whose head, with open mouth, fangs, and forked tongue, extends over to his breast. The effect of these designs is very brilliant, owing to the amount of vernils. OME OF THE PICTORIAL GLORIES Handsome Besigns on the Person of Sen-man Whipp of the Craiser Cinetannti-" Toung America" and " Mother's Grave,"



" YOUNG AMERICA."

ion. His breast bears a picture of a full-rigged merchant ship in a gale of wind, with her light sails farled. On his arms are pictures of his father and mother, in rope frames, an eagle supmounting a shield, an English sailor relating the English fag, a large Chinese stork, a dagger piercing the arm and inducing a copious flow of vermillon blood, an arabesque, the design known as "The Sailor's Farewell," and a "Young America," These last two designs are among the most popular ones. "The Sailor's Farewell," also does duty as "Jack's Return," the difference being only in the sailor's expression. This duplex design portrays a sailor sreeting or bidding goodby to his sweetheart. She is always a young person in abbreviated costume, her face full of tears or smiles, as the case may be, holding his hand. In the distance is the ship which has either just conveyed him home or is about to take him sway. Her humble cottage is also in the distance. This design may be found upon the arm of almost any sailor who makes any pretention of being well tattoced. "Young America" is a female of divine form, holding an American flag aloft and sitting of an earle, which in turn rests upon the national shield. A pennant in the cagle's beak bears the title of the design. These designs represent the generality of tattooing work, although the seamen who have been to Japan frequently return with beasts, hirds, fashes, and dragons on them.

J. Steinmetz, the coxswain of the Cincinnati's launch, has on his left arm a sentimental bit much in vogue among seamen. It is a sailor, his cap is one hand and a red rose in the other, standing by a grave. Over the stone is an urnfull of flowers. The whole thing is shaded by a weeping willow tree, over which peeps the spire of a neighboring church. The stone bears the words, "Mother's Grave."

Occasionally a sailor will have his back tattooed with an American flag of such ample dimensions as completely to cover the back from shoulder to shoulder and neck to hips. The device of a chain about the neck or

TARTARIN SEES THE GAME. A Memorable Incident of the Yale-Princeton Football Match.

The Tartarin of New York attended the football game between Yale and Princeton on Sat-urday, and was as much an object of interest to many as the game itself. Tartarin is not very tall of stature, but his avordupois is prodigious and lends impressiveness to his figure. His ears are as big as Westphalia hams, and the flesh bulges over his collar in huge rolls. He was muffled in an ulster of tremendous girth. A fur cap (size 18) was pulled down over his ears, and a protuberance in his lower ulster pocket proved that he was provided with a bottle of the flery liquid which he drinks. Up to the moment of entering the grounds Tartarin's face was calm, but he paused for a moment before entering the gate and assumed the ferocious expression he usually wears in public First by a rapid movement of the skin on his forehead he caused deep furrows to appear; then came equally deep and terrible wrinkles on his huge jowls. His form swelled as he pressed forward through the gate like a flying wedge. The ticket taker modestly took the piece of

cardboard presented, and Tartarin contin-ued his course. Of course, he was late—that was intended—and he found the grounds jammed; that was delightful. Bowling over stylishly dressed women and dudish young men at every step, he floundered on. A very pretty young girl in his pathway was so overc glance from him that she went off into hysteries and had to be removed to her home. Another incident of Tartarin's progress was the disappearance of a small boy. The latter was a handsome, fairhaired child with blue eyes and blue chrysanthemum, with blue ribbons in his buttonhole, His father had him in tow by one of the ribbons The little fellow was not as agile as the rest in getting out of Tartarin's way, and the pongerous foot of the latter descended on the diminutive one of the boy. The boy cried out in pain, which so irritated Tartarin that he bestowed an unusually ferocious glance on the boy, and the poor little chap just evaporated. He was borne away in a mysterious manner from his father, leaving the end of the blue rib-

boy, and the poor little chap just evaporated. He was borne away in a mysterious manner from his father, leaving the end of the bine ribbon in the man's grasp. Bystanders told the analous father that the little lad melited under the glance of Tartarin and was assimilated with the ones which covered the ground.

Tartarin awept on, paying no heed to the frantic appeals of the father for his lost boy, he was in time for the game. The players had not yet come into the arena, and the multitude was clamoring for them. As Tartarin burst into view and strode down the side lines in front of the grand stand, a hushed feeling of awe passed over all. He was admired, and he was conscious of the impression he created. Suddenly the shout of a single voice broke the awful stillness. It was that of a lusty lunged young follow far up in the grand stand, who sang out a salutation that was applanded by the thousands a moment later. He shouted the two words:

"Hello, Grover!"

Tartarin seemed pleased. He had been mistaken for an distinguished a personage. He gave no sign of his satisfaction, however, except to locomote more slowly. Then the vast audience took up the cry:

"Hello, Grover!"

"Grover!" if yelied in unison, beating in time with the majestic stride of Tartarin. His features relaxed, and it was whistoered about that he was about to smile. Then somebody shouted:

"Grover! Grover!"

Tartarin amiled and faced the grand stand. That was fatal. A scoffer concealed within the depths of the stand cried:

"Bit down, Grover!"

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"Bit down, Grover!"

Tartarin prover! How did you get over?

Grover! Grover! How did you get over?

Tartarin bursed also, and strange to say, took up the cry of the scoffer. Tartarin grow larges and larger, but the case one in the stand that month the rand

NEW TOMBS FOR RICH MEN.

BLABORATE STRUCTURES BUILT IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY. The 8830,000 Tomb of Collis P. Huntington

About the Contilest-Banker Wright's Had Just Been Finished When He Bied. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of costly and handsome tombs in Wood-lawn Cemetery in the last few years. Some of those erected lately have cost enormous sums.

Among them is that of Collis P. Huntington, the railroad magnate, which is now nearly com-pleted. The cost of this tomb is said by its builder, Robert Caterson, to be \$250,000. Mr. Caterson explains the engrmous expenditure by the fine quality of Quincy granite which was used in its construction, and the fact that un-usually large stones were required for parts of

the tomb and its elaborate approaches. Several of the stones weigh upward of fifteen tone each. The Huntlegton mausoleum stands on a lot 100 feet square, which faces east from Chapel Hill, near the railroad entrance to the cemetery. Part of this ground was bought many years ago by Mr. Huntington, and the rest secured when the new tomb was started. This plot is said by the cemetery people to have cost altogether \$30,000. The tomb stands on the side of a bank twenty-five feet above the level of Magnolia avenue, which passes in front of ft. The approaches are particularly impressive.



Three short flights of broad granite steps lead to a platform, from either side of which another short flight of steps rises at right angles to the main platform. The approach is wide and very gradual, and has at each side a plain rail, ornamented only by two or three simple laurel wreaths at the turns. The newel posts are very simple in design. The approaches and stoop measure 40 by 48 feet. The tomb itself stands on a broad platform, and is of the simple Doric style of architecture. The building s 28 by 42 feet, and its height 24 feet. There are six polished granite columns at either side and two at either end, with a pilaster at each of the four corners. Under the simple peaked Dorle roof, upon the lintel appears in simple let-



DR. C. W. DUNLOP.

ters the name "Huntington." Great bronze doors, suitably simple in design, guard the entrance. Within the same plain finish is main-tained, in marked contrast to some of the newer tombs, which are lined with costly mosaics. There are sixteen niches. The structure has been in course of erection for nearly a year and a half, and will be completed in a few weeks. The remains of Mrs. Huntington, who died about six years ago, will be removed from a grave in another part of the plot and placed n one of the new crypts as soon as the tomb

in one of the new crypts as soon as the tome is completed.

In marked contrast to the simplicity of Mr. Huntington's tomb is the elaborate design of the tomb of William F. Foster, which is being constructed in the new part of the cemetery near the lake. In four different places over the arched entrances to the tomb appears the name "Foster," cut in the stone in fac-simile of the owner's trade mark. This tomb was designed by a New York architect named John Woolley, upon instructions from Mr. Foster. It will be the high-



WILLIAM P. POSTER.

will list from the completed. Its dome will rise fifty-two feet in the air. It stands on a circular plot sixty-six feet in diameter, in a very conspicuous situation. The tomb is of Concord grantles, and its main platform will be eight feet from the ground. It differs radically from all the other tombs in the cemetery, in asmuch as the niches will be placed out of sight beneath the main platform, and the owner's body will rest in a sarcophagus under the vanited roof. The main part of the building will be cruciform in shape and the roof will be supported by sixteen great polished granite columns, twelve feet in height. A dome composed of enormous slabs of Concord granite will cover the sarcophagus and from the top of this a smaller dome on little pillars will serve as a finial decoration. Four crypts will be constructed under the main floor, in each of which there will be room for two coffins. The tomb has been building for nearly a year and it will not be finished until next apring. The tomb will have cost more than \$50,000 when completed. The plot added fully \$10,000 more to the outlay.



W. H. WEBB.

W. H. WEBB.

One of the most modest of the new tombs recently completed is that of J. Hood Wright, the banker, who died only a few weeks ago on an elevated railroad station. This simple but very artistic manuclosum stands at the intersection of Spruce and Observatory avenues, near the take. On two other corners of this crossing are the tombs of Messrs. Ellis and Clews. The Wright tomb is built of Westerly granite, and is said to have cost nearly \$20,000. The circular lot upon which it stands added about \$5,000 more to its expense. The tomb was completed hone too soon for its owner, for the workman had been out of it less than two manths when he died. On the day of Mr. Wright's funcral the entire interior was lined with \$,000 roses, which completely hid the character of the place from those who went inside.

A little west of this tomb, over by the great Webb monument in the newest part of the camptery, another very expensive tomb is build.

ing for Glovanni P. Morosini, the wealthy Italian banker and friend of Jay Gould. This is to be banker and friend of Jay Gould. This is to be one of the handscennest in the cemetery, and will be wonderfully decorated within, Jardine, Kent & Jardine designed, the manusleum, and it is said to have east in the neigh borhood of \$50,000. It stands on Cak Hill, and in the center of a circular plot of ground about seventy-five feet in diameter. It is built of Westerly rose granite, in the form of a Greek cross, about 25 feet square. The architecture is of the Byzanline order, the main structure be-



LUCIEN WARNER.

Ing crowned by a dome, the top of which is 35 feet from the ground. In the wings of the cross will be the crypts, four at each side and two under the window at the rear. The floor and gendentive ceiling will be inlaid with very fine Florentine mesale work. The great bronze doors and stained glass window, with the other decorations, are all in keeping with the rich finish of the temb.

Near the Morosini mausoleum a tomb is building for Elisha M. Fulton, another well-known New Yorzer. It is constructed of Maine granite and is very simple in architecture. It stands 22 feet above the ground, and at either side of the doorway a pillar supports the Dorie roof. It is and to have cost \$20,000 and the land upon which it stands \$4,000 more. The tombs of W. H. Webb, Augustus Kountze, Dr. C. W. Dunlop, E. R. Ladew, and Henry E. Russell are all of recent erection.



E. R. LADEW.

The tomb of Dr. Lucien C. Warner is situated on the southern bank of the lake, is one of the most expensive in the cemetery, and is destined to be one of the landmarks, on account of its prominent situation and great height. R. H. Robertson designed the structure, and the cost is said to be \$38,000, exclusive of the land. It is constructed of pink Westerly granite, is circular in form, and rises thirty-four feet from the ground. The building itself is twenty-four feet in diameter, and stands in the centre of a circular lot fifty feet in diameter. Within there are twelve niches, and beneath the building a vault, with additional room for coffins. Eight monolithic columns, eighteen feet in height, support a great cornice above which rises the roof. The sloping roof is lined with very fine. Tiffany glass mosale, while under the big cornice there are eight perforated stone windows, backed by leaded glass. The vestibule is a feature of this tomb. The bronze gates, opening outwardly, and the bronze doors together cost \$6,000.



J. A. BOSTWICK.

J. A. BOSTWICK.

On a great plot just above the lake stands the imposing tomb of Jay Gould, a miniature reproduction of the Greek Parthenon. The plot is circular and measures 170 feet in diameter, is said to have cost \$50,000, and the tomb as much more. The bodies of Mr. Gould and his wife both lie there. There is no mark of any kind upon the outside of the tomb. Thirty columns, about ten feet in height, support the peaked roof of the building. The height of the structure is about twenty feet.

A new landmark in the older part of the cemetry is the new tomb of Jabez A. Bostwick, the Standard Oil man, who died a year or so ago. It is built of Vermont granite, with a colossal figure of Consolation standing upon the dome. From the ground to the top of the ten-foot figure the musoleum is forty-six feet high. It is said to have cost \$40,000. It was finished a few months ago, and Mr. Bostwick's body was at once removed to one of its twelve niches. Eight columns support the first cornice, over which, on a big siab of granite, appears the owner's name in raised letters. At each of the four corners over the second cornice stands a stone urn, while the base of the domed roof, upon which the figure is placed, is decorated with conventional wreaths.

PROFITS OF THE DRUGGIST. Many Lines Besides Medicine Which Help

to Swell His Profits. The trade in patent medicines is no longer what it once was. The harvest time of the patent medicine man was during and immedi-ately after the civil war. Then money was flush and advertisements on rocks and fences brought a rich return to the enterprising vender. There was a heavy internal revenue tax, too, which sided in keeping the business in the hands of those having ample capital and thus. to a certain extent, making a monopoly of it. Of late years the business has been cut into and more recently there has been a new difficulty-the manufacture of patent medicines

by retail druggists themselves.

The ingredients of most patent medicines are ordinary drugs usually compounded in a fashion known to retail druggists. There is nothing to prevent a druggist from getting up a similar specific on his own account, using the same drugs and saving all the expenses of agents, middlemen, commissions, advertising, bad debts, and testimoniais. The last is in the case of some patent medicines the most expensive item of all. A druggist can usually sell among his regular patrons any promising mixture he cares to push. Stomach or liver medicines containing calomel, opium, sarraparilla, and mercury are in constant demand, and are easily compounded in any ordinary druggistore. Old-fashioned remedies for coughs and colds—gargies, liniments, troches, lozenges, and balsams—have lost much of their popularity since it was discovered that the ordinary druggist can duplicate most of them at a reduced cent to the consumer.

The retail druggists no longer depend for their revoune on the sals of drugs. Hesidus sods water and ice cream, they have a lively market for tolies articles, perfumery, mheral waters, hair tonics, and in some cases outlery and surjoid appliances. Many sell stationery; some sell eigars, some sell undergarments, and nearly all sell in some form or other whisker, some years ago a druggist's liquor sales came under the head "bitters," whiskey being the chief ingredient. Nowadays where whiskey is not sold directly at the sods water counter it is sold in combination with other things. The objections to the business as a money maker are the necessity of carrying a store out of all proportion to the sales; the large capital simployed, the onerous itom of rent drug stores are taually large and airy and invariably on the ground floor; and the sharp competition. But for these things, the retail drug business would, under existing conditions of home manufactors, be almost as profitable as if not more profitable than the liquor business. by retail druggists themselves. The ingredients of most patent medicines are

SPRUNG UP LIKE MAGIC

MONTANA'S NEWEST CITY AND ITS WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT. Knilapell Is Only Three Years Old, but It

Has 3,000 Inhabitants, a Mayor, Electric Lights, and All the Other Appurcuances of Large Eastern Cities. Magio cities have almost ceased to be a novelty in Western life in this country, and it has come to be the common belief that their days are practically over. Those that do spring up nowadays are usually "boom" towns which live a few years and then grow old prematurely. and practically die a year or two after they are born. Now and then there is an exception to this rule in some rich mining country, but even these new towns languish after a while, and the real life of the places seems to die out slowly. There is one notable exception to this rais, how-

ever. It is the town of Kalispell, in western Montana, just on the other side of the Recky

Mountains.

Kalispell is the meeting place of two divisions of the Great Northern Railroad, which three years ago was built to the Pacific coast. Three years ago last June there was not a single building in Kalispell. Now it is a city of 8,000 inhabitants. It is probably the most prosperous town of its size in all the great West. It has none of the riotous life that characterizes the new towns of the West, and is built for business and good order. It contains five churches, all of moderate size, two banks, two large hotels, one browery, several schools, and many handsome browery, several schools, and many handsome and modern buildings. The town and its build-ings are lighted by electricity, and it has a complete system of sewers, a modern fire depart-ment, and a city charter, with a Mayor to administer the laws. It is in no sense a boom town, and it has none of the ephemeral life that is typical in the magic cities of the far West. Kailspell has come to stay and to grow.

Kalispell is, of course, a railroad town. Is would not have existed had not the Great Northern Railroad been built. There was a town just over the Rockies that might have had the prosperity of Kalispell had it not been for the rapacity of its people. That town was Columbia Falls, fifteen miles east of Kalispell. 18 had been in existence as a small hamlet for many years before the Great Northern was When the railroad reached it the people

lumbia Falis, fitteen miles east of Kaiaspell. Is had been in existence as a small hamlet for many years before the Great Northern was built. When the railroad reached it the people bought up the land near the railroad tracks and asked an exorbitant price for it, knowing that a division point must be placed there or near there. They reasoned that a new town could not be built and that the railroad people could not ignore them. They were mistaken, and the railroad people took their bluff and started Kalispell out in the famous Flathead valley and only a few miles north of the equally famous Flathead Lake, and forthwith the new town began to grow.

The Great Northern is practically a Minnesota towns the people began to floot there. They put up substantial buildings, and, what is more, actually used paint in finishing them, something that is rarely seen in any of the new places of the West. The Flathead River, fresh from the Rocky Mountains, and as beautiful a stream as exists in the United States, runs near by, and has such a fall in its course that natural power is obtained by the mere harnessing of it, and soon an elaborate electric light for the suffer town was in operation. The people were orderly and sober-minded, and within a year the churches came.

It was found its water supply. Then a fredering the water, and only hose companies were organized. In case of fire all that was necessary was to attach a hose to a hydrant and a massive stream poured out of the nozzles. In this way the town has been built up rapidly, and there assume nothing lacking in it that any old and large municipality in the East possesses. It has places of residence. Meanwhile Columbia Falls, which might have had all this prosperity except for the grasping spirit of its people, remains practically where it was, except for the grasping spirit of its people, remains practically where it was except for the grasping spirit of its people, remains practically where it was except for the grasping so the town of Halispell in a lamost any directi

rich ranchmen have built handsome dwellings there, and so the place has come to have sort of distinction that many Montana cities and towns lack. The place seems so substantial, with its stone and painted wooden buildings, its electric lights, its sewer system, its schools and churches, its air of general prosperity, that travellers can scarcely believe it when they are told that the place is only three years old. Its like probably never existed in the development of the West, and although Montana has larger and wider cities, it has none that is more substantial in respect to population and age. The place already boasts of being a model city.

Fleres Gray Wolves of Montana.

From the Helena Herald.

The gray wolves are on the rampage in the northern part of Gallatin county, Mont. Already they have killed hundreds of calves, and in some instances have been known to attack steers and cows that became separated from the herd.

steers and cows that became separated from the herd.

The gray wolf is the fiercest of his species, and many a man in the great woods of the East and North has been killed by them.

A few days ago a farmer in the northern part of the county shut two large-sized coits in a corral, while he took his team to a field. When he came back after the coits a few hours later he found both had been killed by wolves.

Another stockman, while riding over the hills, came across two large steers that had been carrying on an unequal fight with wolves. The steers were surrounded by a number of the big gray creatures and several coyotes, which had been running the cattle about. The steers were hadly bitten and they were nearly exhausted with the unequal struggle. At the appearance of the stockman the wolves and coyotes slunk away.

When the winter finally sets in and it be-

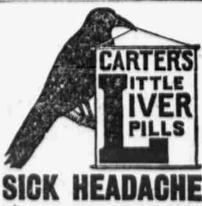
Way.

When the winter finally sets in and it becomes a difficult matter for them to get a calf or a sheep the stockmen fear that these wolves will become desperate. They will then go in bands and will undoubtedly attack almost anything that might furnish them a meal.

Pros the Bultimore American.

HUNTINGTON, W. V.s., Dec. 3.—Harry Dis. a young married man left his home in Central City two weeks ago to visit Cincinnati, While there he became enamored of Mise Minnie, a giantees muscum freak, and marriest her. Today he was arrested, charged with bigamy. His wife is a handsome young woman, and the husband was till he left home, devoted to her and their two children. He now seems infatuated with the giantees, and his friends think he is craxy.

crazy.



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